

ANGLED GRIPPING JOINT COMBINATION FOR SUPPORT STRUCTURES

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SPECIFICATION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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This invention relates to apparatus used in the assembly and structure of tables, benches, sawhorses, sawhorses with lumber fences, scaffolds, platforms, picnic tables and like structures. It is convenient to be able to assemble such a structure at the site at which the structure is to be used. The structures would often be too heavy or unwieldy to transport readily to the site, particularly picnic tables or large sections of scaffolding. In the case of sawhorses, it is moreover an advantage to assemble a sawhorse or chopsaw table that is customized to the sawyer's height and task, in order that he can do his sawing at a comfortable level, typically somewhere between the sawer's knee and chest, according to his preference and the size and shape of the lumber to be sawn.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR TECHNOLOGY

Kindly acknowledge delivery of the enclosed documents by appropriately endorsing and returning to me the enclosed copy of this letter. There exist a variety of simple joints and brackets used to join pieces of wood together to make a table, sawhorse or other legged structure out of timber. Generally such devices are shaped simply to fit the required pieces of wood placed into a platform support orientation, and are then nailed or screwed to the respective pieces of wood to join them and thereby attempt to retain them in that orientation. The difficulty with such devices is that the configuration is weakened by a load being placed upon the sawhorse structure. The legs tend to splay to the point of collapse under a load, the nails or screws can be worked loose by such pressure, and the whole structure can easily become wobbly and unstable.

SUMMARY AND OBJECTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The present invention provides a combination that joins pieces of lumber to form a table, bench, sawhorse, scaffold, or like structure in such a way that assembly is very easy, and yet the resulting structure is rigid, stable, and increasingly rigid and stable upon a load being placed on

the structure. The combination can be readily transported to a construction site or recreation site and used there to assemble a picnic table, a bench, a sawhorse, a scaffold or a similar structure, with available lumber, cut to form the desired height for the structure.

In particular, the invention discloses a U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means and a U-beam splay bar, which are used in pairs or greater multiples to hold pieces of lumber in the required position to form a support structure such as a table, bench, sawhorse, or scaffold. The U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means comprises at least one strong support U-beam affixed to strong inward facing end brackets, the U-beam adapted to support a cross-beam lumber top for the structure and the inward facing end brackets having a pair of angled inside ends to fit a top portion of a pair of angled lumber legs flanking the cross-beam lumber top. The U-beam splay bar comprises a strong U-beam re-formed at each end into two angled outward facing end brackets to fit a middle portion of the pair of angled lumber legs. The U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means and the U-beam splay bar interact with the lumber legs and cross-beam such that an increase in load on the cross-beam causes a proportional increase in the rigidity and stability of the structure. This is

accomplished by having the inner sides of the top portion of the lumber legs press against the sides of the cross-beam lumber top, which also rests on the top surface of the top joint. When the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means is in position, it retains the the top portion of each of the lumber legs in a position against the sides of the cross-beam lumber top, while the U-beam splay bar forces the middle portion of the legs apart. The U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means thereby acts as a pivot on each lumber leg to press the inner side of the top portion of each of the lumber legs against the respective sides of the cross-beam lumber top.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is to have the U-beam top joint and the U-beam splay bar made out of molded aluminum, or out of extruded and welded 1/8" thick aluminum, which can be transported to the required site in a small package. Once there, on-site lumber could be used with the invention to make the desired structure. Alternatively, the lumber required for the table or like or like structure could be previously cut and transported in an assembled, compact pile, without taking the extra space during transportation that an assembled table, bench, sawhorse, or like structure would take up. Once the leg and top timbers are cut to an appropriate length for a sawhorse, for

example, the assembly time is approximately thirty seconds. Likewise the support frame for a picnic table can be assembled in approximately thirty seconds, leaving only the table top to be secured.

The assembly is accomplished with the pieces upsidedown from their orientation in the final working structure. The cross-beam lumber top is placed upsidedown on the ground. A pair of top joints are place upsidedown on the cross-beam lumber top, adjacent to either end thereof, with the two angled end brackets of each of two U-beam top joints protruding respectively on each side of the cross-beam lumber top. A lumber leg top is inserted into each of the two spaces formed between the cross-beam lumber top and the two angled end brackets of one of the rectangular top joints. The U-beam splay bar is then placed between the two lumber legs, with its outward facing end brackets respectively fitting a middle portion of the lumber legs. The assembler then presses down on the U-beam splay bar to force the middle portion of the lumber legs as far apart as the top ends (still upsidedown on the ground) of the lumber legs that are pivotted against the cross-beam lumber top (also still on the bottom) will allow. One or more nails or screws should be inserted through each of the the brackets of the U-beam splay bar and into each the lumber legs.

Another pair of lumber legs and U-beam splay bar are likewise assembled on the remaining end of the cross-beam lumber top in the other top joint. The support structure can thereby be made into a rigid unit from the various pieces of lumber and the interaction of the top joints and the splay bars. The entire assembled structure can then be inverted into its working, upright orientation.

A pair of such benches made with this angled gripping joint combination can be themselves joined to make a larger structure. If a pair of benches are joined by a transverse length of lumber through the side brackets of each of two aligned pairs of top joints, the resulting structure can form the base for a work platform or a camper top stand, or to form a four-sided safety barrier around a hazard, or can be used as the base for another couple of such structures, integrated with several more lumber lengths to make a picnic table.

Such tranverse lumber lengths can also be used as a support fence for large pieces of lumber that is to be sawn on a sawhorse. Similarly, a chopsaw table can be assembled in approximately two minutes, by aligning a pair of sawhorses lengthwise that have been assembled with the combination of the present invention, and bolting a chopsaw at each end of

its base to a board affixed to the respective bottom ledge of the middle two U-beam top joints. Multiple units of top joints and splay bars can be used to erect a stable sawhorse, work bench, work table, scaffold or platform of extensive length, width and height, limited only by the lengths of lumber available for the purpose.

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The top joints in combination with the splay bars can be used to make a scaffold support with a cross-beam in joist orientation, that is, with its width vertical and resting on its long and narrow surface to span a considerable distance or to support a heavy weight. This assembly can be formed by using doubled-up lumber legs in each angled end of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means and in each bracket of the U-beam splay bar, such that one lumber leg of each doubled-up set is longer than the other, the top of the longer leg thereby gripping a middle portion of the vertical extent of cross-beam while the top of the shorter lumber leg grips a bottom portion of the vertical width of the cross-beam. The cross-beam is thereby held in joist orientation, and can perform its support function, allowing a greater load to span ratio, than if the cross-beam were in a flat orientation.

The height of the working surface of the sawhorse, saw

table, scaffold or other support structure can be varied simply by changing the length of the angled legs that are inserted into the top joints and the splay bars. By using a different length of lumber legs at one end of the sawhorse, chopsaw table, or scaffold support than at the other, it is possible to erect such a device that is suitable for various slopes or stairs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an end perspective of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means.

Figure 2 is a side view of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means.

Figure 3 is a top view of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means.

Figure 4 is an isometric perspective of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means.

Figure 5 is an isometric perspective of the U-beam splay bar of the combination.

Figure 6 is a side view of the U-beam splay bar of the combination.

Figure 7 is a top view of the U-beam splay bar of the combination.

Figure 8 shows the first stage in assembling a sawhorse, using an inverted U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means on a lumber cross-beam and two lumber legs.

Figure 9 shows the next stage, using the assembly of Figure 8 in combination with the U-beam splay bar.

Figure 10 shows an isometric view of the upright sawhorse formed by repeating the stages shown in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 11 shows an end view of a scaffold support formed by the top joints and splay bars in conjunction with doubled-up lumber legs.

Figure 12 shows a front view of a chopsaw bolted to a pair of the sawhorses assembled with the top joints and splay bars.

Figure 13 shows an isometric view of the choppersaw and sawhorse structure, with lumber support fence structures inserted into the side brackets of the U-beam top joints.

Figure 14 shows an isometric view of a safety barrier made with a pair of sawhorses joined by 2 X 4 inch lumber beams inserted through the side brackets of the U-beam top joints.

Figure 15 shows a camper top supported by a sawhorse structure, with a table top structure inserted into the side brackets of the U-beam top joints.

Figure 16 shows a perspective of the end of a picnic table formed by joining two benches each built using the angled gripping joint combination, with a lumber length through the side brackets of the U-beam top joints of the benches and through the side brackets of the splay bars of the table structure, which is also built using the angled gripping joint combination.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means comprises a side U-beam 1 and

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a side bracket beam 2, and inward facing end brackets 3 and 4. The side U-beam 1 and the side bracket beam 2 are welded or molded onto the inward facing end brackets 3 and 4 such that the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means has an overall rectangular shape when viewed from the top as in Figure 3. The inward facing end bracket 3 has an inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 6 that is at an obtuse angle with respect to the top of the side beams 1 and 2, as shown in Figure 2. Angle X should equal angle Y. To provide for a stable splay of legs, each of angles X and Y should be an angle of 105 degrees, or in the range of 100 - 120 degrees. The side U-beam 1 and the side bracket beam 2 have vertical flanks 60 and 5 respectively. The inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 6 has parallel flanks 7 and 8 affixed to its sides and extending perpendicular to the inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 6. Symetrically, the inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 9 of the inward facing end bracket 4 has parallel flanks 66 and 67. The inward facing end bracket 4 is thus likewise formed and affixed to the opposite ends of the side U-beam 1 and the side bracket beam 2, to form a symetrical inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 9. The side U-beam 1 has upper ledge 80 and lower ledge 81, which enable the joint to be secured around other joining lengths of lumber in a structure. Additionally and for greater versatility, the side bracket beam 2 has

enclosing side brackets 82 and 83 through which joining lengths of lumber could alternatively be inserted. The upper ledge has been pre-drilled with holes 84, 85, and 86, and the lower ledge has like holes, such as at 87. The side bracket beam likewise has such predrilled or pre-formed holes, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 131, 132, 133, and 134, through which nails or screws can be inserted to secure a lumber length in the side U-beam 1 or the side bracket beam 2.

Referring to Figures 5, 6, and 7, the U-beam splay bar comprises a sturdy U-beam 15, joining two outward facing end brackets 16 and 17. The outward facing end bracket 16 has an outward facing lumber leg guiding surface 18, between parallel flanks 19 and 20. The outward facing lumber leg guiding surface 18 is fixed at the same obtuse angle X with respect to the length of the U-beam 15, as the inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 4 of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means is with respect to the length of the side U-beams and the side bracket beam 2 is in Figure 3. The other outward facing end bracket 17 is likewise formed and affixed with its outward facing lumber leg guiding surface 48 at a symmetrical obtuse angle Y with respect to the U-beam 15, as shown in Figure 6. The outward facing end brackets 17 also has a pair of parallel flanks 46 and

47. The flanks 19, 20, 46 and 47 extend perpendicular along opposite sides of the respective outward facing lumber leg guiding surfaces 18 and 48. The inward facing lumber leg pivot surface 6 of the inward facing end bracket 3 of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means shown in Figures 1 - 4 and the outward facing lumber leg guiding surface 18 of the outward facing end bracket 16 of the U-beam splay bar of Figure 5 - 7 are thus both angled to fit a lumber leg that is placed in them at the same obtuse angle with respect to the length of the top joint and to the U-beam splay bar. The other inward facing end bracket 4 of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means and the other outward facing end bracket 17 of the U-beam splay bar likewise provide a symmetrical angle for another lumber leg. Like the top joint, the U-beam splay bar also has a side bracket beam 70, with enclosing side brackets 71 and 72.

The U-beam splay bar can be welded, molded or otherwise formed to make its outer end brackets 16 and 17. An efficient way to form the outer end brackets is to cut the seams of a U-beam a short distance from each end thereof, then to bend the middle surface between the flanks of the U-beam, and finally to weld the resulting lumber leg guiding surface into position between the flanks at the desired angle. The

outer end brackets 16 and 17 of the U-beam splay bar have been pre-drilled or formed with holes 21, 22, 23 and 24 respectively, in order to facilitate the placement of retaining nails or screws into the lumber legs to be used with the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means and U-beam splay bar.

Referring to Figure 8, a lumber cross-beam 25 is laid on the ground. On top of it is placed an upside down U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means, with its inner end brackets 3 and 4 protruding over each side of the lumber cross-beam 25. The top portions 26 and 27 of each of a pair of inverted lumber legs 28 and 29 is inserted in the direction of the arrows through the inner end brackets 3 and 4 respectively on each side of the lumber cross-beam 25.

Referring to Figure 9, a U-beam splay bar is placed between the the middle portions 30 and 31 of the lumber legs 28 and 29 such that the outward facing lumber leg guiding surfaces of the outward facing end brackets 16 and 17 of the U-beam splay bar respectively align with the inward facing lumber leg pivot surfaces of the inward facing end brackets 3 and 4 of the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means. The assembler then presses down on the U-beam 15 of the U-beam splay bar in the direction shown by the arrow until the

U-beam splay bar forces the middle portions 30 and 31 apart and pivots the top portions 26 and 27 of the lumber legs 28 and 29 against the lumber cross-beam 25, the entire assembly becoming rigid in the process. The U-beam splay bar is then nailed or screwed into the rigid lumber legs 28 and 29 through the holes 22 and 24.

A second U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means, a second pair of lumber legs, and a second U-beam splay bar are then used at the opposite end of the lumber cross-beam 25 to assemble another set of rigid legs gripping the lumber cross-beam 25.

Referring to Figure 10, the resulting assembled sawhorse is shown turned upright and ready for work, with its lumber legs 29 and 28, its second pair of lumber legs 52 and 53, its second U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means 50, its second U-beam splay bar 51, its cross-beam 25, and the first U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means 54 and the first U-beam splay bar 55.

Referring to Figure 11, a second, longer pair of lumber legs 39 and 40 are doubled-up with the lumber legs 29 and 28 in the first U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means 54 and the first U-beam splay bar 55 in order to provide four

gripping edges 41, 42, 43, and 44 on the lumber cross-beam joist 45 and to keep it from tipping sideways under a load. If the lumber cross-beam joist were just balanced on the top joints without the gripping edges, it would easily tip over from a load moving laterally. The lower gripping edges 42 and 44 stabilize the lumber cross-beam joist 45, and the upper gripping edges 41 and 43 provide even greater stability against the possible leverage effect on the lower gripping edges if a load on the lumber cross-beam joist 45 were to be moved laterally. This configuration is therefore suitable for use as a scaffold support.

Referring to Figures 12 and 13, two sawhorses formed as described above, are lined up in order that a chopsaw 32 can be attached by nutted bolts 13 and 75 to ledges 33 and 81 affixed to the top joints 71 and 54 on the respective sawhorses. The U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means 54 in this configuration has its ledge 81 facing outwards (instead of inwards under the lumber cross-beam 25 as in Figure 9). The right lumber legs 69 and 169 of the left sawhorse are adjacent to and below the chopsaw 32, while the far left lumber legs 170 and 171, could be as far away as is desired to support the lengths of lumber to be sawn. Washers can be used to adjust the height of the chopsaw to align its lumber support surface 73 with the tops

76 and 74 of lumber cross-beams 77 and 25. Lumber guiding fences 68 and 72 are nailed to the back of the lumber cross-beams 77 and 25 respectively. The lumber fence support beams 180, 181, 182 and 183 are inserted into the side brackets 184, 185, 186, and 187 respectively in order to support lengths 190 and 191 of lumber prior to being cut.

Referring to Figure 14, lumber side beams 192 and 193 have been inserted through aligned side brackets 193 and 186 and aligned side brackets 185 and 187 respectively, to join the two sawhorses 200 and 201 formed with their respective top joints. An effective and sturdy safety barrier results to surround the hazardous hole 203.

Referring to Figure 15, the sawhorse 200 not only supports the camper top 204, but also enables the platform 205 to be attached and supported by the lumber beams 192 and 193 inserted into the side brackets of the top joints of the sawhorse, as shown at side brackets 187 and 206.

Referring to Figure 16, the end of a picnic table 100 is shown, formed by joining two benches 101 and 102 each built using the angled gripping joint combination, with a lumber length 95 extending through the enclosing side brackets 96 and 97 of top joint 207 of one bench, through the aligned

and enclosing side brackets 98 and 99 of the U-beam splay bar 208 of the first table top support structure, through the aligned and enclosing side brackets 209 and 210 of the U-beam splay bar 211 of the second table top support structure, and finally through the aligned and enclosing side brackets 212 and 213 of the top joint 214 of the other bench. The first table top structure is also joined to the second table top by means of a joining lumber length 215, that extends through the side brackets 216 and 217 of one top joint and side brackets 218 and 219 of a second top joint. The table top beams 200 and 221 are secured directly by the two table top structures formed with the angled gripping joint combination, while the interspaced table top beams 222, 223, and 224 are nailed or screwed to the joining lumber length 215. The angled gripping joint combination thus not only secures individual support structures, but also enables joining pieces of lumber to integrate and further secure a larger structure, with the U-beam top joints interacting not only with the U-beam splay bars of their own immediate support structures, but also interlinking with the U-beam splay bars of other such support structures.

The U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means can be made to any size necessary to fit around the various dimensions of lumber legs and lumber cross-beams. The U-beam

splay bar can likewise be made having any necessary size of outer bracket and length of bar to fit the lumber legs and place them at the desired angle with respect to each other in the assembled sawhorse. The enclosing side brackets can likewise be made to accomodate typical lumber dimensions. For example, where the lumber legs are nominally "2 by 4" pieces of lumber, rough finished to approximately 1 1/2 inches by 3 1/2 inches, and the lumber cross-beam is "2 by 6", rough finished to approximately 1 1/2 inches by 5 1/2 inches a top joint having an opening of 4 inches between parallel side beams and 8 3/4 inches between the parallel top edges of the inward facing lumber leg pivot surfaces of the inward facing end brackets, would ccommodate the pieces with ample tolerance for their insertion and yet would enable the required rigidity once the leg spreader is pressed into position. That is, a tolerance of approximately 1/2 inch between the flanks of the end brackets and a finer tolerance of approximately 1/4 inch between the parallel top edges of the inward facing lumber leg pivot surfaces of the inward facing end brackets, works well. A U-beam splay bar of 13 inches between the parallel top edges of the outward facing lumber leg guiding surfaces of the outward facing end brackets would give a stable spread of the lumber legs once inserted and used in combination with the U-beam top joint with lumber end gripping means proportions noted above.

The within-described invention may be embodied in other specific forms and with additional options and accessories without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The presently disclosed embodiment is therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalence of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.